CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1830. [NO. 660.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Advertisement.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED THE *FOLLOWING ARTICLES:*

300 Bags prime green COFFEE,
50 hhds. prime Porto-Rico and New Orleans SUGARS,
40 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 casks fresh Stone LIME,

Besides which, he has a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Leather, Rope and Bagging, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell very low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

January 21, 1830. 59-3t.

Valuable real Estate

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on the first day of March next, at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, all the *REAL ESTATE* (the Banking House excepted) belonging to the State Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville and its vicinity, consisting of Lots or Parcels of Ground with their Buildings and Improvements, and tracts of Land following, viz.

One Lot of Ground containing about an acre, on the south side of Mumford street, with a large and elegant two story Dwelling House, a large Ware House in good repair, a Stable and other out Houses thereon, known as the Mumford Place.

One Lot at the corner of Person and Dick streets, with a large two story House, occupied as a store and dwelling, and a large two story Warehouse thereon, formerly Henry Branson's.

One unimproved Lot, having about sixty feet front on Winslow street, and running back about one hundred and twenty feet.

Two unimproved Lots, on Hillsborough street, a little north of Maiden lane, one having about 60 and the other about 66 feet front and running back about 100 feet.

One Lot with a large three story unfinished brick House, intended for two stores and dwellings, adjoining the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Haymount, formerly Henry Branson's.

One Lot on Person street, with a large Warehouse thereon, rented to the Town as a public Tobacco Warehouse.

One Lot situate on a cross street between Person and Russell streets, with a handsome two story dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden, &c.

One Lot fronting on Person and Bow streets, a few yards east of the Town House, with a large Store House on each street, and convenient Warehouses back, formerly owned by Oliver Pearce.

One Lot with a convenient Warehouse thereon, and one or two vacant Lots adjoining situate between Gillespie and Dick streets, nearly opposite the State Bank, formerly Dun. Thompson's.

Several Lots and Warehouses in Lower Fayetteville, and two well known and convenient Wharves, all lately Duncan Thompson's.

A Lot with a two story House of two tenements, fronting on Hay street opposite the Mansion Hotel, and running back to old street, formerly Col. Clark's

That elegant and desirable Residence on Hay Mount called the Mac Millan Place, with about twelve acres of ground. The Dwelling House is large and commodious, commanding a fine view of the town. The Garden and Out Houses have lately undergone considerable repair. This place is admirably calculated for a Summer Seat or permanent residence for persons leaving the low country in pursuit of health.

1120 acres of tolerably timbered Land, within two miles of Fayetteville, with an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream running through the land, formerly the property of John Hadly.

640 acres of Land on Beaver Creek, with-in six miles of Fayetteville, formerly L. Newby's.

122 acres of Land, a little North West of Hay Mount, within a mile and a half of town, affording several healthy and pleasant situations for building, on which there are excellent Springs.

1081 acres of well wooded Sandhill Land, within four miles of Fayetteville, well calculated for summer residences, formerly John McKay, Jun's.

A Plantation of 300 acres of first rate Land on the East side of Cape Fear river, about 3 miles below Fayetteville, formerly Thomas Davis's

50 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear, about 15 miles below Fayetteville, adjoining Lands belonging to the heirs of John Thames.

Very liberal credit will be given to the purchasers; particular terms made known at sale, which will be made by order of the President and Directors of said Bank.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *President.*

Raleigh, January 14, 1830. 59ts.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, seve al one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, double in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $9, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed by John McLeran, Esq., for certain purposes therein mentioned, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Fayetteville, on

Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1830,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE:

The Store on the corner of Hay street and Market square, with the Warehouse.

The Dwelling House and Lot on Rowan street.

A small Dwelling House and Lot containing about half an acre on Ramsay street, formerly owned by Samuel Salmon, and at present occupied by Mrs. Warden.

The Dwelling House, (Summer Residence) three miles from town, together with 76 acres of land.

One tract containing 139 acres, on upper Cross Creek, adjoining the lands of John Huske, and John D. Eccles.

One tract, on the waters of Carver's creek near the land of Nathan King and others, containing 300 acres.

One acre Lot on Hay Mount, unimproved.

One Lot on Ramsay street, containing two and a quarter acres.

One Lot on Cool Spring street, south of the Flour Warehouse, extending 40 by 50 feet.

A small Plantation in Wake County, about 18 miles from Raleigh, with a comfortable House and improvements, formerly owned by Kinchen Azours.

ALSO,

11 NEGROES,

CONSISTING OF MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Two Horses, a Wagon and Carryall one Gig, Carryall and Harness; one Cow and Heifer.

A Pew, No. ——, in the Presbyterian Church.

20 Shares of State Bank Stock, sold subject to a pledge.

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞The above sale will take place at the Market House, and be continued there, and at the Dwelling House on Rowan Street from day to day, until the property is disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

E. STEDMAN, *Trustee.*

January 21, 1829. 59-3t.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Dry salted Hides.

100 Dry salted *HIDES*, weighing from 20 to 35 pounds each, a superior lot, in prime order, this day received and for sale on accommodating terms, by

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 12th January, 1830. 58 2w.

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France,* 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to; the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis,* to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant,*
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat.
6 Do. Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,*
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 Malaga,
13 Meillers.

RED.

14 Large Muscat,
15 Malvoisie,
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
17 Black Hambourg,
18 Constantia.

For Wine.

WHITE.

19 Auvergnant,
20 Blanquette,
21 Doucinelle,
22 Plan de Dame,
23 Olivette,
24 Doucette,
25 Plant de Reine,
26 Burgundy,
27 Morillon,
28 Madere,
29 Bourgelas,
30 Picardan,
31 Chalosse,
32 Panse.

RED.

33 Claret,
34 Auvergnat,
35 St. Jean,
36 Jacobin,
37 Meunier,
38 Pineu,
39 Pritanier,
40 Teinturier,
41 Bourgignon,
42 Bouteillant,
43 Suisse,
44 St. Antoine,
45 Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

WHITE.

46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,)
47 Do Golden,
48 Do Cracking,
49 Do Musk,
50 Muscat Lezarde,
51 Do Small Berries,
52 Do (d'Alexandria,)
53 Do (from Jura,)
54 Sauvignon,

RED.

55 Chasselas,
56 Do Violet,
57 Muscat, Rouge,
58 Do Violet,
59 Muscat Grey,
60 Damas Violet,
61 Do of Poquet,
62 Early Magdelen.

Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

From the Galaxy and Boston Mercury.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1830.

The year 1830 will be a very eventful one—to every old maid who gets married.

Throughout the whole course of the year, whenever the moon wanes the nights will grow dark.

Those who have debts to pay, and no cash, will lose their credit.

It is probable that if there is no business doing, people will complain of hard times, but it is certain that those who hang themselves will escape starving to death. Any man who spends faster than he earns will not be richer at the end of the year than he was at the beginning, which is more certain still. He that bites off his own nose, or turns politician, will act like a fool, and that is the most certain of all.

If bishop sleeves go out of fashion there will be more elbow-room among the ladies. If toques follow, we may perhaps see over their heads. If either of them should be talked of, there will be much ado about nothing.

Many a man will grow rich this year—in a dream.

The coming session of Congress will be one of uncommon interest and importance. This cannot fail of proving true, because it has been said every year regularly, ever since we have had a remembrance.

If dandies wear their beards there will be less work for the barbers. He who wears mustachios will have something to sneeze at. He who does either will look like a ruffian, and we pray all such to keep out of our sight.

If the incumbent of a fat office should die, there will be a score of feet ready to step into one pair of shoes.

If any old miser dies, it will occasion the shedding of many tears—that "live in an onion."

He who marries during this year will run a great risk—that is, if he does it in a hurry. He who steals a match will make tattlers gossip and get himself into a scrape.

He that is pennyless this year will not grieve much at the fall of stocks. He that grows old without growing wise, will be a long time coming to years of discretion. He who wants to borrow money will know the value of it. He who laughs at his own dull jokes, or hunts for a cat with three legs, or becomes a candidate for office, will rival honest Dogberry, and be content to "write himself an ass."

There will be more books published this year than will find purchasers; more rhymes written than will find readers; and more bills made than will find payers.

Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married, will find out whether it be true.

He that loses his hair this year will grow bald. He that loses his wife will become a widower. He that loses his cash must sell off stock, or go to the brokers, from whom heaven preserve us!

If any young lady should happen to blush, or baste a turkey this year, she will look red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession it will be a sign of something. If she dream of him four times, or have the toothache, it is ten to one that she is a long time getting either of them out of her head.

If a man builds a house this year without counting the cost, he will know more at the end of his undertaking than at the beginning.

If any one jumps overboard without knowing how to swim, it is two to one that he gets drowned. If any one lends an umbrella, it is ten to one that he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pains.

There will be a great noise about the country—whenever it thunders; and a great dust will be kicked up—by coach-horses—unless the roads are macadamised.

Whoever runs in debt this year will be dunned—Whoever hires money out of the bank will be in no hurry to see the last day of grace. Whoever is out at the elbows will think of a tailor. Whoever is high upon the score and low in the pocket, will think of the Deputy Sheriff.

Whoever makes the discovery that the world is given to lying, will do what Jack Falstaff has done before him.

Many an old sinner will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will turn out a blank. Many a fond fool will jump into a honey-pot—and find it mustard—without being able to say with the fly, 'I'm off.'

Many things will be wondered at this year, and turn out not to be miracles. Many a great man will tell a fine story to which Mr. Burchell would have said "Fudge!"

Finally, we are of opinion that this will be a wonderful year,—just like all that have gone before it.—Politicians will make fools of themselves, pettifoggers will make fools of others, and women with pretty faces will make fools of both themselves and others. The world will go round and come back to the place from whence it set out, and this will be the course of many a man who should be up and doing. There will be a great cry and little wool, as at a shearing of pigs or a session of Congress.

From the Camden Journal.

An essay upon mile posts.—We hold in especial reverence, the memory of him who first invented mile posts, even without knowing who he was, and if history, a partial old jade as she is, had recorded his name as she was in duty bound to do, we would do all in our power to get him placed first on the list of human benefactors. He deserves monuments. They may talk as much as they please of those who deserve well of mankind," from the inventer of printing types down to the philosopher who first found out four score and fifteen modes of cooking an egg. The Mariner's Compass was well enough in its way, and we feel no disposition to undervalue the utility of steam engines, but it were black injustice to mention them in the same day with mile posts.—The compass true enough, professes to direct the traveller how to steer his course over space, but every body knows that the said compass is frequently found fibbing, while there is no *variation* in the mile posts. It is true, it makes no pretensions as to *course,* and consequently never puts the traveller out of true track, but what we value it for, is its constant attention to *distance.*—There is great comfort in knowing *how far* we go, even while we are doubting whether we are steering right or wrong. It is in this, that we look upon the sailor's *log line,* as approaching nearest to the excellencies of the mile post of any other human invention. Clocks and watches we may be told are as useful in the *measuration* of time, as our favorite contrivance is in measuring space, but we demur specially: for several causes which will be enumerated when we have time and inclination. What little time we have on hand at present must be devoted to the specific excellencies of the invention which we, as other learned essayists say have "placed at the head of this article." Though to do the subject justice, as all modest essayists like ourselves have it, would require an "abler pen than ours."

Mile posts even in a thickly populated country, (by the way they are mile *stones* there,) are the greatest of all possible reliefs to the traveller. No one but the Wight who has travelled through the nearly interminable jungles of our low country can appreciate them where the country is *thinly* settled. Let any man drive through 10 or fifteen miles of sand where for the whole distance he neither sees a human habitation, or a human face; with no other variegation of scenery than is afforded by the monotony of one continuous forest of all but everlasting pitch pines, and if he will not tell you that he looks upon the pine post which marks his progress of 320 rods long measure, as the greatest of sublunary blessings, we will set him down either as a follower of Fanny Wright, or an opposer of the present administration. He is at any rate an enemy to "State Rights," Internal Improvements, strict construction, and the "South Carolina Rail Road Company." We lately travelled "all the way to Charleston," and if it were not sinful to take oaths lightly, we would offer to be qualified, that we saw nothing pleasant upon the whole rout but, Brooks' Tavern, Mrs. Englands Coffee, and another excellent stopping place at ——Except —(and let the exception be particularly noted,) the beautiful plantations of Mr. Singleton, and the charming settlement of the Richardson's,) saving the mile posts—The mile posts after all, were our especial comforters, for they told us, and told us truly, that we had *so many* miles to travel before we reached "sight of land." The sinner who for his transgressions, does penance by jolting his limbs into dislocation over the "*corduray*" surface of the State road, would be wretched indeed, but for the mile posts. They are his only consolation. They are the light houses of—not of the sky, but of the swamp—and blessed, thrice blessed, be the memory, say we, of the Philanthropist who first found out their utility.

GEOGRAPHICAL RAGOUT.—We have seen a letter from the environs of Paris, to a gentleman in this City, with the following address:

"M——,
Commission Merchant at Alabama,
Town of the United States in Georgia,
close to New Orleans—in America."

The State of Alabama is here squeezed into a litule town—the U. States are crowded into Georgia, & Georgia & N. Orleans are jammed hard up together. This is packing our country into quite a portable form.

Mobile Register.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—The N. Hampshire Gazette in making its annual New Year's bow appeals to those who are in arrears and relates the following anecdote, which is applicable to too many of the "patrons" of the newspaper press—"A few weeks since, one of our subscribers found fault with the type on which the Gazette is printed. He said that he could not read it without his spectacles. On referring to his account, we find that he is only indebted for Six years subscription! In the mean time we have worn out a fount of type!"

A Country Editor—Is one who reads newspapers, selects miscellany, writes articles on all subjects, sets types, reads proof, works at press, folds papers, and sometimes carries them, prints jobs, runs on errands, cuts wood, works in the garden, talks to all his patrons who call, patiently receives blame for a thousand things that never were and never can be done, gets little money, has scarce time and materials to satisfy his hunger or to enjoy the quiet of "nature's sweet restorer," sleep, and esteems himself peculiarly happy, if he is not assaulted and battered by some unprincipled demagogue who loves puppet shows and hires the rabble with a treat of cider brandy to vote him into some petty office. A man who does all this, and much more not here recorded, you well know must be rather a busy animal; and as he performs the work of so many different persons, he may justly be supposed their representative, and to have an indisputable right when speaking of himself, to use the plural number, and to say WE, on all occasions and in all places.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

The inhabitants of New England are proverbial for untiring and successful enterprise. They are frightened by no rival, stopped by no obstacle, subdued by no competition. Wherever interest calls them, upon land or water, under a zone torrid, or frozen, there do they go, with a determination to be successful, if success be possible. Nor is the spirit which influenced them crushed at a failure, it may be bent but it is not broken, if unsuccessful they look for a cause, and try again, adding perseverance to the attempt.

What people are the most often to be met with on the fishing ground? The Yankees. What people in the Pacific, in pursuit of oil or furs? The Yankees. Who is he who barters lumber and onions, with the West Indian, beads and red cloth with the Otaheitan, rank oil with the Hollander, corn with the Greek, rum, tobacco, snuff and cast iron muskets, with the African, cotton with the English and French, pickled fish with the Russians and Danes, flour with the South Americans, opium with the Chinese, and dry knocks with the Algerine? Why, the Yankee. If a freight is to be carried from one foreign port to another, who takes it for a farthing less in a pound than any other man? Why Jonathan is there, his coat is off, he is ready for a job, and his ship for a freight; so he whisks it up and is off, before the Frenchman can make a bow to the shipper, or John Bull finish his roast beef. He is every where if a prospect of gain open that way, and a few days of hard labor is no task for him, if money is to be found at their close.

"What long-legged brig is that?" said the Captain of an English merchantman, who was entering the port of Leghorn, as he peeped over the traffrail, and beheld a vessel which hove in sight some twelve hours before, now close on board of of him. "I dont know," replied the mate, "but the fellow must be crazy, who'd ever think of putting cloth on tooth pick spars, with this breeze, studding sails fore and aft!" "What brig is that?" shouted the captain through his trumpet. "Ten Sisters of Dennis, Shube Nickerson, master." "Where the deuce is Dennis?" "Oh, down east." "What cargo?" "Lumber and stone ware." "Now, who but an infernal yankee would think of bringing stone ware to Leghorn," muttered the Captain as he threw down his trumpet. And sure enough who but a Yankee would think of it. Yet these eastern vessels poke their bowsprits into almost every port in the known world, with an outward cargo that cost them nothing but the demolition of their own forests, and a freight home that builds towns and cities where those forests grew. With truth they may be called the most enterprising portion of a most enterprising people. The state of Maine, has, for the last 15 years, carried on a trade with the Spanish West India Islands, to a greater extent than any nation in the world; and during the first five years, exchanged a cargo of lumber, for a cargo of molasses, without the aid of a single dollar in cash. They have crossed every ocean, traversed every sea, visited every people in search of a market. And during the war their sailors were the best that could be found in the American navy. Educated in the school which is taught upon the Banks of Newfoundland, where the first lesson taught is to learn to fish three months without knowing the luxury of a dry jacket; they were appalled by no danger, intimidated by no foe; and after seeing many a brush upon the Atlantic, "their land tacks on board," crossed the country to the lakes, gave Perry and McDonough a lift, and then returned to their homes again to peddle lumber and fish, and become wealthy.

The misfortune of having one of his fingers bit off, is briefly offered by a Western editor as an apology for the delay in publishing his paper.

FOREIGN.

New York, Jan. 19.

By the Canada we have our papers from Liverpool of the 16th and London of the 14th ult. The Emperor Nicholas was convalescent, and the bulletin of his health, was discontinued. The London Spectator of 12th Dec. says:—

"The Emperor of Russia has been killed on the Stock Exchange several times in the course of the week; but we are happy to state that the divinities of the place have at length allowed him to recover.

"The Russian troops evacuated Adrianople on the 11th of last month, and the sway of the Sultan is once more recognized there. The inhabitants are stated to have been not at all unwilling to continue under the protection of the Emperor, and to have dreaded the arrival of their former Governor, the Pacha of Scutari.

"There is a rumour that the Emperor has compounded part of his claim to pecuniary compensation for Wallachia and Moldavia, which are now virtually lost to the Porte."

The affairs of Greece seem to be seriously occupying the attention of the Great Powers; and the indications are that complete independence of the Porte, and a monarchical form of government—at the head of which some one of the minor Princes of Germany is to be placed—will be the future condition of that country

Owing to the intelligence of peace between Russia and Turkey, not having reached the armies in Asia as early as might have been, and—but for the refusal of the Turkish commander at *Trebisonde* to permit the aid de camp of Count Diebitsch, who was bearer of this inteligence, to land there—as would have been, some further fighting took place in the vicinity of Erzeroum between the troops of Gen. Paskewitch and those of the Seraskier, in which after much useless blood had been shed on both sides, the Turks were discomfitted. The occurrence, however to be lamented, would not affect, or alter the existing state of things.

Mr. McLane had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, on 12th December.

Liverpool, 16th December, 1829.

The sales of Cotton last week only amounted to 5,330 bales of all descriptions. The complexion of the market was discouraging, and a decline of ¼d to ⅜d per lb. was generally conceded, although generally allowed by purchasers that the quantity offering afforded a very limited choice.

New York, January 20.

By the packet ship Napoleon, sailed on the evening of the 24th, we have received Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 22d.

There had been rather a lively demand for cottons for two days preceding the above date; the sales being computed at about 3000 bales each day; the lower qualities of American cottons had experienced an improvement of 1-8th of a penny per lb.

The King continued in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health. He removed from the Royal Lodge on the 22d inst., and was to spend the Christmas Festival at the Castle, for which most extensive preparations had been made.

Explosion of Gas at Manchester.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, about three o'clock, a tremendous explosion took place in the house of Mr. Parry, the King's Head, in the Old Shambles, which shook all the surrounding buildings, and was similar in its effects to an explosion of gunpowder. The accident was occasioned, it appears, by an escape of gas into the cellar of the house.

All apprehensions concerning the health of the Emperor of Russia had subsided. His malady was caused by an alarm in the night which caused him to spring from his bed, and in crossing a waxed floor to slip and fall. An extract under the *Berlin* head, gives our readers the particulars of this imperial accident; upon which the London Spectator, a journal we always quote with pleasure, remarks:—"The late illness of the Emperor Nicholas is now currently ascribed to a fit of fear, to which he was subjected by the falling of a vase during the night, in a closet adjoining his bedroom. Such a circumstance is associated, it seems, in Russian imaginations, with plot and murder. The Emperor rushed towards the point whence the sound proceeded—fell—fainted, we suppose, and became delirious. This rumor may "require confirmation."—It does seem odd, that the man who is or was the terror of one half of Europe, should himself be so accessible to fear—should nearly die of a noise. "The world's victor stood subdued by sound" once before; and this incident furnishes a new reading of the passage."

The French Ministry, and the attacks upon it, continued unchanged. The Chamber of Deputies will determine the point of which shall prevail—the Ministry or the Press.

Paris, Dec. 5.

Explosion at Navarino.—Extract from a report to the Minister of Marine by Rear-Admiral Rossmel, commanding a division in the squadron of the Levant.

"On board the Trident, Navarino Road, Nov. 19.

"Sir—I hasten to acquaint your Excellency with a horrible event, which has plunged into mourning our army in the Morea. A dreadful storm broke out last night at half past eleven over Navarino. The lightning fell upon the citadel, and setting fire to the powder magazine, blew it up with all the walls and buildings in the enclosure. The injury extended to a great distance beyond, principally in the town, where not one of the wretched huts which compose it has remained habitable. Above 100 artillery men who were lodged have been victims of the disaster. As far as we have hitherto discovered 17 are killed and 78 are wounded, among which is an officer of artillery and nine men missing, who are supposed to be still buried in the ruins.

London, Dec. 22.

It appears, by letters from Madrid, that the first account of the utter failure of the Spanish expedition to Mexico, and of the capitulation of Gen. Barradas, was transmitted to King Ferdinand by his Ambassador in London, who despatched an extraordinary courier with the sad tidings to his Royal Master, as soon as the event became known here; and, although such an unlooked-for piece of intelligence must have been most unwelcome to his Catholic Majesty on the eve of his nuptials with a Princess of Naples, for which such grand preparations are making, a fresh expedition to Cuba and Mexico seems still to be contemplated in Spain, as the Hero line of battle ship, of 74 guns, which lately underwent a thorough repair at Ferrol, has been manned with 434 seamen and 224 marines, and has been fitted out for the express purpose of conveying a fresh expedition to the Havana, with an ulterior destination—an expedition far too expensive to be ventured upon for mere show.

Liverpool, 24th *Dec.* 1829.

There was a fair steady demand for Cotton last week, and 14,740 bales, of all descriptions, found buyers. The attention of purchasers was chiefly directed towards American descriptions, and for the middling up to good fair qualities of Upland, rather higher prices were occasionally realised. Sea Islands were in request at the full previous currency.—The import of the week was 4640 bales, and since the 1st January it amounted to 639,270, against 613,370 to the same period last year; the increase from the United States, being 27,300 bales.

Thus far, this week, there has been a regular steady demand for Cotton, with an advance of 1-8 per lb. in the ordinary up to fully fair qualities of Upland, which are sought after; but Uplands, of the new crop, are offered freely on the market, and cannot be sold, except at some reduction from last week's prices; 24 bales New Orleans, quality fine, sold at 8d. per lb.—The total sales for a few days past, are computed at 10,000 bales, and the import in the same period is 1158 bales.

It is stated in the London papers, that Thomas Moore is to receive from Mr Murray no less a sum than six thousand pounds for his forthcoming life of Lord Byron.

It gives us pleasure to announce the safe arrival at New York of the Hon. Richard Rush, (late Secretary of the Treasury) who has been from the United States in England and on the Continent of Europe, on business for the three Cities of this District.

Nat. Int.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Loan.—We are indebted (says the Journal of Commerce,) to a passenger on board the Canada, for the following particulars relative to the loan of $1,500,000 recently negociated in Holland by the Hon. Richard Rush, for th towns of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, D. C. to aid in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Some of the facts have been mentioned before—others are new

"Mr. Rush obtained the money of certain capitalists in Holland,—terms of five per cent. Stock at ninety one and a half. The capitalists took the loan at private subscription; and on bringing it out to the public at Amsterdam, although they only called for three millions of florins, seventeen millions were subscribed on the first day, being fourteen millions more than they wanted. The stock rose to one hundred and one, and continued to maintain itself at that price by the last accounts. Mr Rothschild, the great London capitalist, to whom Mr. Rush made known this loan, evinced a desire to take it at six per cent.; but Mr. R. did better in Holland. The house through which he chiefly obtained it, is understood to be that of Messrs. Crommelin's, an ancient and well known house in Amsterdam, and now more extensively engaged in trade with the United States than any other known in Holland.

This is believed to be the first American loan, of any kind, negotiated in Holland since that of our Revolutionary Fathers under the Congress of the old confederation."

American Carpeting is now offered for sale at Providence, which is said to be superior to the very best Kidderminster, and can be afforded at a considerably less price. The editor of the Providence Advertiser says:—"A few years back it was thought idle to talk about treading on American carpets, but the stimulus given to this branch by the Tariff of 1828, now renders it pretty certain that in a few years more we shall as soon think of sending for British flagging stones to walk on, as for British carpeting.

Sporting Intelligence.—We learn from the fifth number of the Turf Register, just published in Baltimore, that several interesting matches between the horses of the north and south have been made for the ensuing Spring Races, near New York. Among the matches for May next is one between *Ariel* and *Arietta*, two mile heats, for $5000 aside. A subscription match of $1000 a-side, (five subscribers already in) for a single brush of 4 miles, and a match between Colonel Stevens' black Maria and a southern horse, for a large amount.

Rail-roads.—A British writer on this subject, after shewing, in very forcible terms, the advantages of this mode of travelling, and conveying goods, over every other, states, that by the introduction of Rail-roads and steam power for this purpose, and of course rendering it unnecesary to maintain the millions of horses now used for stage-coaches, wagons and other carriages, that Great Britain would be enabled to support *twice or thrice her present number of inhabitants! ! !*

The National Intelligencer contains a list of 447 Patents, issued during the year 1829, for new inventions, improvements &c. which is abundant evidence of Yankee ingenuity. Of these, only three are from North-Carolina, all of which relate to improvements in washing for gold. The same paper observes:—"Of these, some doubtless are copies of old inventions; some, nay, many, are vain exertions of ill-directed or ill-employed genius—but the whole developement tends to general improvement."

Raleigh Register.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Barton, after commenting on the great and growing benefits derived to the U. States from Robert Fulton's application of steam to the purposes of machinery—and stating the present distressed situation of his heirs—moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands inquire into the expediency of making a grant to the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, of a portion of the public lands, bearing some proportion to the great benefits derived by the United States from his application of steam to the purposes of machinery, stationary as well as locomotive.

Mr. Webster said he rose to present the Petition of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, praying Congress to authorize a subscription, on the part of the Government of the U. States, of 2500 shares of the Capital Stock of that Company. The Rail Road, contemplated by the petitioners, was to extend from Charleston to Hamburg, in the vicinity of Augusta; and the petition sets forth the practicability of the intended work. The enterprize, certainly, was one of a very laudable nature, such as had, in other instances, met encouragement and assistance from the Government of the United States, and it was with pleasure that he presented it to the consideration of the Senate. It had been confided to his hands, from no disrespect, certainly, towards the Honorable gentlemen who were Senators from South Carolina; but solely because the petitioners were unwilling to trespass on the reluctance which the Honorable Senators from South Carolina naturally felt, or might be supposed to feel, to presenting petitions for aid from the Government of the United States, in cases, in which their known opinions, as to the Constitutional powers of Congress, would oblige them to oppose the prayer of the petitioners. For his own part, Mr. W. said, it was well known, that during the whole time in which he had had any connexion in Congress, he had uniformly been in favor of what was called Internal Improvement, when applied to objects of sufficient magnitude and importance, to be properly called national. And while he admitted the necessity of great caution and wisdom, in the exercise of the power, he must still say, that every day convinced him, more and more, of the necessity of such exercise, in suitable cases. He would take occasion to add, that he was a thorough convert to the practicability and efficacy of Rail Roads. He believed that the great results which the power of steam had accomplished, in regard to transportation by water, were not superior to those which it would yet accomplish, in regard to transportation by land. The only doubt was, as to the amount of cost; and that was a point which experience would shortly solve, he hoped satisfactorily. He would only add, that while he felt pleasure in presenting this petition, he looked forward, with equal pleasure, to the time, he hoped not distant, when it would be his duty, in conjunction with his colleague, to ask a subscription by Congress to the Massachusetts Rail Road, a contemplated work, which, if executed, would facilitate intercourse between several States, and be felt in its beneficial effects all the way from the Bay of Massachusetts, to the mouth of the Ohio. When the proper time should come, he doubted not the Senate, and the other branch of the Legislature also, would give to that enterprize, such aid and assistance as it should be entitled to, by the consideration of its magnitude, and its obvious public utility and importance.

Mr. W. then presented the petition, and it was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A letter was received from Mr. Troup, Senator from Georgia, asking leave of absence for the remainder of the session, in consequence of a sudden domestic affliction which called him home.

Public Lands.—The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Foot, of Conn., has engaged the attention of the Senate during most of the past week, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire and report the quantity of the public lands remaining unsold within each State and Territory, and whether it be expedient to limit for a certain period, the sales of the public lands to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are now subject to entry at the minimum price; and also whether the office of Surveyor General, and some of the Land Offices, may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest; or whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys of the public lands.

On Monday Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for two hours in opposition to the resolution. On Tuesday he was replied to by Mr. Holmes. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Foot and Smith of Md. supported the resolution, and Messrs Barton, Livingston and Hayne opposed it. On Wednesday, Mr. Webster spoke two hours, in reply to Mr. Hayne, and in vindication of the course of the General Government, and of the New England States, towards the new States of the Union. Mr. Benton replied, particularly controverting what Mr. W. had urged in defence of the course of the New England States towards the new States. On Thursday, after Mr. Benton had concluded, Mr. Hayne spoke about an hour in reply to Mr. Webster.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Hunt's resolution relative to the proceeds of the public lands, was again taken up. After Mr. Speight of N. C. had delivered his sentiments, the previous question was called for, and sustained by the House, and the question was then put, upon the first member of the resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States and Territories."

And it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Barringer, Bates, Beekman, Bell, Bockee, Borst, Brodhead, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Chandler, Childs, Chilton, Coleman, Condict, Conner, Cooper, H. Craig, Crawford, Creighton jr. Crowninshield, Deberry, Denny, Dickinson, Dorsey, Dudley, Earll, jr. Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Finch, Fisher, Ford, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Grennell, jr. Hammons, Harvey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, jr. Ingersoll, Johns, jr. R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kincaid, P. King, A. King, Lecompte, Leiper, Lent, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, L. Maxwell, McCreery, McIntyre, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Pearce, Pierson, Potter, Powers, Ramsey, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Richardson, Russel, Scott, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Semmes, Sill, Smith, A. Spencer, R. Spencer, Sterigere, Stephens, Strong, Sutherland, Swan, Swift, Taylor, J. Thomson, Tracy, Vance, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Wilson, Wingate, Yancey, Young.—113.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Angel, Archer, J. S Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Barnwell, Bartley, Baylor, James Blair, John Blair, Boone, Boulden, Brown, Cambreleng, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, jr. Coulter, Cowles, R Craig, Crane, Crockett, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Desha, Drayton, Duncan, Findlay, Foster, Gaither, Gorham, Gurley, Hall, Halsey, Haynes, Hinds, Hoffman, Howard, Irvin, Jennings, C. Johnson, Kennon, Lamar, Lea, Lewis, Lumpkin, Martindale, Martin, T. Maxwell, McDuffie, Newton, Nuckolls, Overton, Pettis, Polk, Shields, Speight, Standberry, Standifer, Test, W. Thompson, Tucker, Wayne, C. P. White, E. D. White, Wilde, Williams.—70.

Before any other question was taken, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the question was taken on that member or portion thereof contained in the following words, "for the purposes of Education," and decided in the affirmative, 98 votes to 84. [Of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Barringer, Conner, Deberry, Rencher, W. B. Shepherd, A. H. Shepperd, in the affirmative, and Messrs. Alston, Carson, Dudley, Potter, Speight and Williams, in the negative.

The question was then put, Will the House agree to that member or portion of the said resolution which is contained in the following words: "And Internal Improvement?" And decided in the negative, 94 to 92. [Messrs. Barringer, Conner, Deberry, Dudley, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, and A. H. Shepperd, in the affirmative, and Messrs. Alston, Carson, Hall, Potter, Speight and Williams, in the negative.]

The question was then put, Will the House agree to that member or portion of said resolution which is contained in the following words: "in proportion to the representation of each in the House of Representatives, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, and decided in the affirmative, 117 votes to 75.—[Messrs. Barringer, Conner, Deberry, Potter, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Speight and Williams, in the affirmative, and Messrs. Alston, Carson, Dudley and Hall, in the negative.]

The resolution was therefore agreed to by the House, in the following shape:

"*Resolved,* That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the several States and Territories for the purpose of education, in proportion to the representation of each in the House of Representatives; with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The House was engaged, at the last dates, on the Judiciary Bill, and the contested election from Maine.

Opium.—The country in the vicinity of Norfolk Va. is thought to be quite propitious to the cultivation of the *white poppy*. A medical friend has shown to the Editors of the Beacon several pieces of Opium, much stronger, and in every respect superior to the imported article, which was made by him from the white poppy, raised upon a single piece of ground near Portsmouth. The product of a plant in Turkey is stated to be from 8 to 10 grains, while a single plant of his cultivation has frequently yielded from 12 to 15 grains. The time of planting is in January, so that the plant may be matured in June, before the approach of the Summer's temperature, which is prejudicial to its growth, by rendering the earth too dry to nourish it.—When the plant has attained maturity, the tender shoots must be cut off, and placed in the sun, on a plate or other glazed earthen vessel, when the juice will exude copiously—and the substance left after the moisture has evaporated, is the Opium, then fit for use.

The Legislature of Maine, now in Session, had not, at the last accounts, been able to proceed to business, in consequence of the division of the Senate into two parties, equal in numbers, and equal in firmness (or obstinacy.) The following is the latest account we have from them:

Portland, Jan. 13.

The Senate did their usual stent yesterday, and got done by the middle of the afternoon, having balloted five or six times for President in the forenoon, and nearly as many times in the afternoon. The members seem to discover a more fixed and unyielding devotion to the public welfare, than the House of Representatives of the United States did at the time Mr. Jefferson was elected President. On that occasion there were only 36 ballotings for the choice of President. Our Senate has balloted nearly fifty times, and they have done it all in one week.

Maine—The mail of yesterday brought information of the election of a President of the Senate of the State of Maine. On Wednesday, *the eighth day of the session*, on *the fiftieth ballot*, the anti-Jackson men succeeded in electing Joshua Hall President of that body. The Portland Courier says, "had a *fifty pounder* been unexpectedly discharged in the room, it would hardly have produced a stronger sensation, than the declaration of the Committee, of the result. Several unsuccessful ballotings were then had for a Secretary—the votes standing as before, 8 and 8."—*Nat. Int.*

Tennessee.—The Legislature of this State has just adjourned. We perceive that an act has passed, which may be regarded of very considerable importance, inasmuch as it will give an impulse to public enterprize. The act appropriates $150,000 to purposes of Internal Improvement; $60,000 to East Tennessee, and 60,000 to the Middle, and 30,000 to the Western District. It constitutes a Board for Internal Improvement, to be composed of six Commissioners, two from each division of the State. The Board is required to employ a topographical Engineer, who is to make all necessary surveys. The commencement of a system of Internal Improvements by this State, is the beginning of a new era, and it is hoped, the harbinger of future prosperity.—*Ral. Reg.*

By a census taken by order of the Government of the State of Alabama, it appears that the number of the Creek Indians within the limits of the State of Alabama exceeds twenty thousand. They have, and hold among them, five hundred and thirty five slaves of African blood.

Harvard University.—At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, on the 14th instant, Hon. John Quincy Adams was elected a member of the Board, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Hon. Josiah Quincy to the Presidency of the University.

The Hornet.—A letter from Commodore Elliott to the Secretary of the Navy, of the 5th Dec. leaves no doubt as to the melancholy fate of this ship and her gallant crew. Capt. Elliott says "that Capt Norris, the commander of the Hornet, had previously, to the 10th Sept. interposed his official authority in rescuing the person and property of one of our citizens from the power of the invading Spanish Army. On the 10th Sept. a gale, unusually severe, came on, which proved highly disastrous to all the vessels anchored along the coast. The Hornet, in common with others, was compelled, by the violence of the gale, to stand off the coast. In this attempt, however, she failed—and from some cause which will probably never be reached, foundered! and all on board sunk into the untimely and unmented grave."

Fredericksburg, (Va.) Jan. 12.

Virginia Gold.—The mining interest has just received a new impulse, from a visit paid to the gold region, in this and the adjoining county of Orange, by two gentlemen *practically and scientifically* acquainted with the business of mining. After spending a week in the examination of the several spots at which operations are now carried on, they returned to town on Friday, and proceeded to North Carolina. From conversations with them, we learn that the indications of gold, in Orange and Spottsylvania, are uncommonly flattering. One of the gentlemen who has been engaged in mining in South America, gives it as his opinion, that on no part of that Continent are the appearances so favorable as in our neighborhood. From a stone which is found in abundance, and which heretofore was unsuspected of possessing such a treasure, they succeeded in extracting a considerable quantity of gold. So abundant indeed is this stone or ore, that thousands of loads, it is said, have been used in the construction of the Swift Run Gap Turnpike. We understand they have entered into a contract with the proprietors of one of the mines, and that the necessary works will shortly be erected.—*Arena.*

Extraordinary Outrage.—The following particulars of a most unprecedented attempt at abduction are copied from the New York Constellation of Saturday last:

On Monday evening last, as we are informed between four and five o'clock, Miss Gordon, a beautiful young lady belonging to this city, was returning home from the house of a friend, she was met in Frankfort street by a carriage, which stopped, and a man jumping out, informed her that her father was dying, and that she was requested to return, without a moment's delay. Her father lives in Madison street and has been for some time past in feeble health. When told that he was dying, the young lady fainted. On recovering, she found herself in the coach, with a man whose face was concealed in a mask. She entreated to be taken home immediately. He assured her they were going to her father's, and that she need not be under any apprehension. The carriage drove on as she judged several times the distance to her father's residence, and at length drew up before a house, when the man in the mask told her she had now got home, and helped her out of the carriage. She saw that the house, instead of being a red brick building like her father's, was a white one, with a tree in front. It was now sufficiently evident that the gentleman was actuated by no good design; and while he left her for a moment as she supposes to look for something in the carriage, or to divest himself of his mask, she made her escape. It was by this time becoming dark, and after running a few steps, she turned into a narrow alley while the gentleman, in pursuing, probably followed the main street. Having been conveyed in a close carriage, she knew not what part of the city she was, nor which way to direct her steps. Fear, however, urged her forward, and she continued running from one street to another, until her strength was exhausted, and she sank down on the steps of Mr. Hyatt, a merchant in Pearl street. She was carried into the house, and recovered so far as to be able to relate the incident. She was conveyed home, but we understand her health has been seriously affected by the strange affair, and that her mind has not yet recovered from the shock.

Hewson's Prize List.

Drawing of the N. York Lottery, 19th Class Extra
44, 19, 49, 9, 18, 15, 1, 21, 24.
No. 19, 44, 49 Capital of 15,000 Dollars. A number of several handsome Prizes were sold at HEWSON'S OFFICE

NEXT CAPITAL PRIZE
16,000 DOLLARS!

To be drawn in Washington City, on Tuesday the 2d February,

Grand Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS NO. 2, FOR 1830.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of 16,000	DOLLARS,
1	do	6,000	DOLLARS,
1	do	4,000	DOLLARS,
1	do	2,625	DOLLARS,
1	do	2,000	DOLLARS,
4	Prizes	of 1,000	DOLLARS,
6	do	of 500	DOLLARS,
6	do	of 400	DOLLARS,
8	do	of 300	DOLLARS,
10	do	of 200	DOLLARS,
20	do	of 150	DOLLARS,
25	do	of 100	DOLLARS,

&c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters*, $1 25

***The cash will be paid at sight for all prizes as soon as drawn.

Orders will meet with the most prompt attention if addressed to

B. W. Hewson,
PETERSBURG, VA.

January 28, 1830.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1830.

A week or two ago we published a list of the Faculty of the Alabama College, recently appointed by the Trustees. We have since ascertained that the list is incomplete, the name of the Rev. Wm. Hooper, appointed Professor of Ancient Languages, having been omitted in the paper from which we copied it. Mr. Hooper has accepted the appointment, and of course our University will lose his valuable services in the same Professorship.

We are glad to be able to state, that the resolution so long debated in the House of Representatives, proposing an inquiry into the propriety of dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, has been agreed to. For the particulars, we refer to the Congress head. It appears that a majority of nearly two to one was in favor of that clause of the resolution relative to the expediency of the division, apart from any question as to the purpose to which the funds should be applied. That a majority of 14 was in favor of applying them to purposes of Education. That a majority of 2 was against applying them to purposes of Internal Improvement. And that a majority of nearly two to one was in favor of the distribution being made in proportion to the Representation of the States in the House of Representatives, which is certainly the only fair and proper mode of distribution; and is the one by which North Carolina will get the share to which she is entitled, and of which she has heretofore had little or nothing. It is the only mode by which justice can be done to all the States, because they all contribute, in one way or other, *in proportion to their population*, to the support of government. If more money is actually paid into the National treasury by South than by North Carolina, the disparity is reversed by North Carolina *consuming* the articles on which South Carolina had paid the duty, and thereby, *in effect*, paying it herself.

Whether any of the above decisions, however, indicate the true state of feeling in the House on the several questions, is doubted by some, and is certainly well doubted in regard to the vote on the clause relative to Internal Improvement; for, though that was rejected, it is well known that a large majority of the House is in favor of the General Government making appropriations for Internal Improvement.

We rejoice to see so many of the N. Carolina members voting for every branch of the resolution. Within a few years how great a change has taken place in this respect! Five years ago, we do not believe that there was a single member from this State who would have voted for any part of the resolution.—And five years hence, we might almost venture to predict, there will not be one who would vote against it.

In the event of the final adoption of the object of the resolution, the share which will fall to North Carolina, will, if devoted to Education, soon cause an extension of its inestimable benefits to her whole population; a new tone will be given to her character; intelligence will triumph over ignorance; her Legislature will be composed of different and more enlightened materials; her great men will represent her in Congress, who will soon wipe away her reproach, and regain for her that exalted relative rank in the Union to which her population and natural resources entitle her. In a few years the national debt will be paid off, and then public opinion will demand the distribution of the ten millions of surplus revenue among the States for Internal Improvement. What North Carolina has been long laboring to effect, with the feeble means that a timid and illiberal Legislature would devote to it, will then be within her power. Rivers and roads will be opened, through which the rich productions of her soil may be borne to a market without their value being almost consumed in getting them there. The tide of emigration, that grand cause of her poverty, will cease to flow to the west, because the avenues to wealth, education, and distinction, will then be open to all. And can any one feel that it will be within the power of the State to realize these great objects within a few years, and not rejoice at the prospect? From the State alone we have nothing to expect within half a century, while every year she is drained of her wealth and power by emigration. Shall we not, then, welcome the Hercules who has the ability and the disposition to assist us?

We forgot to mention in our last the reception of the first number of the Cheraw Republican, a new weekly paper issued in Cheraw by Mr. J. G. Bowman, at $3 a year.

The second number of that paper, since received, in noticing a statement made by us on the 7th inst. at the request of a gentleman of Marlborough District, S. C. "that 3 or 4 lbs. was deducted for bale rope from each bale of cotton received at Cheraw," says, "the assertion that 4 lbs. is deducted for bale rope, is essentially and *in toto*, incorrect." We are the more surprised at this denial, because the gentleman upon whose information we penned the paragraph, had been in the habit of trading at Cheraw, and was positive of the fact he stated; and because his assertion has been since confirmed by a gentleman from Montgomery, who had also traded at Cheraw. We leave the matter, however, to be settled between our informant and the Republican.

Bank Robbery.—It will be seen from the following extracts of letters from Nashville, Tenn. that a discovery has been made of a heavy deficiency of the Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, (an Institution similar to that contemplated by the bill which had so nearly passed our last Legislature.)

"*Nashville, January 4.*

"A committee, raised for that specific purpose, have been engaged for the greater part of the session, in examining into the actual condition of the Bank of the State of Tennessee; but so decided a disinclination to furnish the necessary information, has been manifested on the part of the Cashier, that the committee have not been able to arrive at any satisfactory account of its real situation. Under these circumstances, after having made repeated calls for information relative to the state of the Bank, without obtaining any, the committee determined to visit the Bank and examine the books and vault in person; of which determination the President and Directors were duly notified; but when the committee were ready to go into the examination, the doors of the Bank were closed against them, and Mr. Parrish, the cashier, not only persisted in refusing to allow the committee to examine the books, but likewise refused to surrender the keys of the vault to the President and Directors. At this stage, Mr. Parrish was dismissed from office, but had taken off and still retains the private ledger, so that it is impossible, as yet, to say to what amount the State is loser But Parrish admits that he is in defalcation to the amount of $50,000. In addition to this, it is ascertained that heavy losses have taken place, at the several agencies—principally in West Tennessee; so that there is no longer a doubt but the capital of the State has hitherto been mischievously and unprofitably applied, and is in imminent hazard of being wholly lost.

"*Nashville, January 7.*

"The town and Legislature are in an uproar about the Bank. The Cashier refuses to give up what he calls the private journal—which contains as he says, the accounts of persons whom he permitted to draw when they had no deposites. The deficit, as he supposes, is about fifty thousand dollars, but it is believed, his securities are sufficient for all losses." "The Directors have dismissed the Cashier, and he is now in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The Clerk of the Bank has resigned, and all is left in confusion. The Cashier stubbornly refuses to make any disclosures or to give up the books. When the Clerk was examined he seemed to be ignorant of every thing relating to this private journal, but stated he had posted the Cashier's private account and that the Bank was in his debt, as things appear The Cashier's honesty seems to be sustained with great confidence by his friends. It is very unfortunate for him. He has ruined himself to serve his friends and now will not expose them. The committee will not desist until every thing is fairly settled."

The following singular letter was received in the House of Commons on the last night of the late session, at a time when the House was idle; and created much merriment, as we understand. It was read several times in both Houses, and finally the acceptance of the resignation was refused.

PLYMOUTH, 17TH NOV. 1829.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Commons.

Feeling as I ought, abundantly grateful for the honor conferred on me by the Legislature of this State, as one of the Magistrates of the County of Washington; but sensible of the great redundancy of that class of our fellow citizens in attendance on our common Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions through this Commonwealth—Satisfied also, that if not at this present time, at *one* not far distant, it will merit legislative correction and interposition, in order to reduce this great engine of electioneering to a *proper* standard and constitutional policy—a system, *sir*, that is never right, excluding *positively* all ideas of intelligence, honor and of reason, and forever associated with what is wrong—an office in which there is too much *honor*, and for fifty years the object of eternal criticism. Unable, sir, to bear any longer the weight of the responsibility attached to that undignified, mischievous, and empyrical way of administering the law, I respectfully tender you my resignation—hoping at the same time *that* though I withdraw myself from this "comedy of eternal errors," I will see the happy time in anticipation of a great reform and amendment in that part of our Judicial system.

May your *Excellency* unite his efforts to the collected wisdom of our State, now assembled in Raleigh, if not to perfect it, at least to render it more auspicious. May God Almighty give you a long life, crown you with the mantle of grace, enable you to fulfil the great duties of your exalted station, with patriotism, purity of heart, courage and talent.

And believe me to be with great respect, your humble and obt. servt.

JULIAN PICOT.

His Excellency Governor Owen left this City yesterday, for his seat in Bladen County, where he expects to remain for several weeks.—*Ral. Register.*

Mr. Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, we are glad to learn, has so far recovered his strength, since his arrival in this City on his way home, that he was able to leave this City yesterday for his residence in Loudoun County, Virginia.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Samuel N. Gant was robbed at the Park Theatre, on Thursday evening, of his Pocket Book, containing Five Thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, principally in one hundred dollar bills of the U. S. Banks at New Orleans and Lexington.

From the Oxford Examiner.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

"The qualifications proposed for Senators, as distinguished from those of Representatives, consist in a more advanced age, and a longer period of citizenship. A Senator must be thirty years of age *at least;* as a Representative must be twenty-five—And the former must have been a citizen nine years; as seven years are required for the latter. The propriety of these distinctions is explained by the nature of the Senatorial trust; which requiring *greater extent of information*, and *stability* of *character*, requires at the same time, that the Senator should have reached a period of life most likely to supply these advantages; and which participating immediately in transactions with foreign nations, ought to be exercised by none who are not thoroughly weaned from the prepossessions and habits incident to foreign birth and education."

I have made the above extract, Messrs. Editors, from a standard work, as having a direct bearing upon the subject of the following essay. My attention has been drawn to the subject from having seen in your last paper a long and labored publication over the signature of "A Subscriber;" in which the author *attempts* to vindicate the General Assembly, or rather the "famous ninety-five" for electing the Honorable Bedford Brown to represent the State of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, commencing from the 4th day of March last. I read the lucubrations of the author with much interest not only on account of the subject matter, but because I thought he had undertaken a task not easy to be performed. Before I had read the whole of his essay I became perfectly convinced of that fact. In truth there is not a more important duty, or a more delicate one, to be performed by the Legislature of any State than that of electing a Senator to Congress. It is to be borne in mind that *our Senators* represent the *sovereignty* of the States—that the little State of Delaware which sends but one Representative, is of equal weight in the Senate with the proudest State in the Union—that North Carolina, though she is entitled not to one half the number of Representatives, has equal weight in the Senate of the United States with the great State of New York, while the former sends only 13 and the latter 34 Representatives. "A Subscriber," however, complains that by publishing any thing which militates against the pretensions of Mr. Brown, you manifest a want of "respect for North Carolina," and injustice "to the gentleman recently elected Senator to Congress by our General Assembly."—By "North Carolina," I would hear ask, does "A Subscriber" mean the *ninety-five* who voted for Mr. Brown? If he does, I would inform him that 95 is not a majority of 199, the aggregate of the members of the General Assembly. I would inform him in the second place, that Mr. Brown only obtained a majority of one vote over Mr. Meares, his opponent; and if "A Subscriber" will profit by the information, I will inform him in the third place, that a member of the Assembly, and a Senator too, (stare not gentle reader, such things have been often done,) not liking either of the candidates, had prepared a blank vote, and was about to put it in the hat, when a friend setting near him, said to him, "vote for Brown, he will make an indifferent run, but let us give him a respectable vote," or words to that effect—whereupon the Honorable Senator tore up his blank and voted for Mr. Brown; and to this trifling with a highly responsible duty, does Mr. Brown probably owe his title to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

"A Subscriber" seems to have risen in an ill humour—at all events, he has upset all our notions of propriety. *I* at least had supposed that a want of capacity and qualifications to fill an office, was always "debateable ground," but that the want of "moral excellence and personal integrity," inasmuch as they concern the individual alone, and may have been entirely unknown to the General Assembly, were subjects not to be drawn in controversy, except upon the most irrefragable proof, and substantiated by a responsible name. You will see, Messrs. Editors, that I differ *in toto* with "A Subscriber." But he says he may be "old fashioned"—So am I; and one of the "old fashioned" notions which I have carried with me through life thus far, has been "that the people, when they delegate their power to any men to represent them, in the General Assembly, or elsewhere, have a right to know how, and in what way they have exercised the trust confided to them—and that the Press is the proper medium through which to bring a public servant to a public account." Such an account the people of North Carolina will doubtless exact, of those members of the Legislature who have elected Mr. B., either by accident, or with a blameworthy disregard of the wishes, and I must believe, the interests of their Constituents.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

Extract from the Circular of J. W. S. HELLEN, Esq. one of the members of the late Legislature from Carteret county, to his constituents.

"Most of you have learned, no doubt, of the election of Bedford Brown, Esq. of Caswell, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Branch. This election I regret, as much as I opposed it, because I consider the incumbent as disqualified for the duties of that exalted station—a station the most dignified, with the exception of President of the United States, of any within the gift of suffrage. Apart, however, from this objection, insurmountable in itself, the fact, that he belonged to that *once* formidable, but *now* reduced, (as we have become enlightened,) class of individuals, known by the name of "Advocates for State rights," or in other words "the opposers of Internal Improvements," by the General Government, within the several States, would have been a sufficient and *unconquerable* objection; as it is of the highest, nay last importance to our section of country, that its internal navigation should be improved—for without it, we must have ever remained in indigence and ignorance—and in fact, without which, North Carolina herself, never can claim that rank among her sister States which other circumstances *entitle* her to. Under these circumstances, I voted against the present Senator, and whatever I may have to regret, in other matters, as a Legislator, *this* will ever be to me, a source of real gratification.

Universalism.—A venerable minister, in a neighbouring state, grieved to see the doctrine of universal salvation prevailing in his parish, was desirous of preventing its progress, by convincing Mr. M———, the preacher of the doctrine, that his system was unscriptural and dangerous to society. For this purpose he requested the company of Mr. M—— an evening, and being too old to manage the argument with dexterity himself, he desired a young clergyman of his acquaintance to attend and assist him. The aged gentleman opened the conversation of the evening by informing his younger brother in the ministry that he had requested the company of Mr. M — and himself, in order to have the doctrine of universal salvation fairly discussed in his presence; for he thought Mr. M—— might be convinced of his error; but he was himself too old to manage the debate. He therefore, desired the young clergyman to enter upon the argument with Mr. M——. "Why, sir, replied the young gentleman, with his usual address, 'Jesus Christ says, 'He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned;' but Mr. M—— says *no one shall be damned.* The dispute, therefore, is wholly between Jesus Christ and Mr. M——, and I wish to be excused from any interference."

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. John Reck, MAXWELL CHAMBERS, Esq. to Miss CATHARINE B. TROY.

In Richmond county, on the 14th inst. by Isham A. Dumas, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH TEAL to Miss MACY McLENDON.

Communication.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: As you do not appear to have noticed the remarks of the last North Carolina Journal on the subject of the late Senatorial election, I cannot let the occasion pass without a few remarks (by your leave) on the beauties of *consistency* and *modesty*, as exemplified in the course of the Editor of that paper. First, then, as to his consistency.—It may be said, that the time has been, (and may be again, whenever self interest is to be promoted, or passion gratified) when the Editor of the Journal was not so extremely sensitive as to the propriety of treating with respect "the representative of the State Sovereignty" as he now seems to be. That the time has been when he thought so lightly of the sovereignty of the people of this district, as to ridicule, in the most shameful manner, the literary attainments of their Representative; when, having laid his hands on a letter of that Representative, (the Hon. John Culpeper,) he printed it, just as the letters, in the careless chirography of the writer, were formed; by which he wished to make it appear, (but not in "the spirit of envy or detraction," oh no!) that Mr. Culpeper could not spell the most common words. And that what rendered this act the more unpardonable and indelicate, was the circumstance that Mr. Culpeper had not long before beaten the Editor for a seat in Congress. But what of all this? This was not "worse than useless, idle, mischievous, and hurtful to the reputation of the State," which the Editor of the Journal has so justly said about canvassing the qualifications of the Hon. Bedford Brown now that he is elected. Oh no. It is true, that Mr. Culpeper was already elected, just as Mr. Brown is, and that he was "the representative of the sovereignty of the" people; but the act was necessary to gratify the wounded feelings of the Editor of the Journal, and therefore it could not be "worse than useless, idle, mischievous, and hurtful to the reputation of the State;" for what is the "reputation of the State" compared with the feelings of the would-be Honorable Editor of the Journal? Why, as dust in the balance, to be sure. The same reply will serve, too, for all those who might be disposed to say that it was "worse than useless," &c. to charge a member of Congress from North Carolina with circulating forged documents. And what if the Editor of the Journal did abuse Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and say that there was corruption in the manner of their obtaining the offices they held? It is true that that might have been "hurtful to the reputation" of the United States, but then I suspect it was not "worse than useless," for reasons which may hereafter appear, should the Editor of the Journal ever get an office from him who turned these corrupt men out of office. And if that should not fully justify the Editor for all his charges against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, why I dont know what will, that's all. Now I would ask, where is the inconsistency of the Editor's conduct?—Let any one show it, if he can.

Having thus treated of the *consistency* of the Editor of the Journal, it is now my duty to exhibit, in its transcendant greatness, his MODESTY!! a quality for which he has been so eminently conspicuous heretofore, and which, notwithstanding the carping of some evil disposed persons, is so clearly evinced in the article in the Journal of yesterday, mentioned above. For there is evidently, not the smallest reason to suspect that he alluded to himself where, after speaking of the greatness to which certain North Carolinians had arrived after leaving this State, he asks, "Has such been the good fortune of those of her sons who have remained in, and been employed by North Carolina?" But the whole sentence is so excellent, as well as so grammatical, that I must beg you, Mr. Editor, to copy it, as follows:

"*Had* Col. Benton, Judge Smith, Judge White and Col. King *have* continued to reside in North Carolina, would they have reached that proud eminence of celebrity and usefulness which they now occupy?—It may well be doubted. Exchanging their unkind and unnatural mother for kinder and more provident stepmothers, they have been nourished into manhood and usefulness—their talents have been appreciated and rewarded—they have been applauded, supported, encouraged, and looking for and expecting the approbation of their constituents, have been incited to make those exertions which have acquired for them the reputation of greatness and usefulness.—Has such been the good fortune of those of her sons who have remained in, and been employed by North Carolina?"

Now, who will pretend to insinuate, that he alluded to himself? Why it would have been equivalent to saying, that his talents had not been appreciated in North Carolina, and that had he gone to some of the New States, or Territories, he, too, might have been one of the great men of the nation. But I must confess my inability to do justice to the subject. All I can say is, that if both these qualifications are not as prominent in the character of the Editor of the Journal as the nose on your face, you need not believe a word that I have said. I subscribe myself,

Your sometime correspondent,

Jan'y 21. A VOTER OF CUMBERLAND.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday evening last, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD, a native of Scotland. He had been for more than 20 years previous to his death a pious and zealous member of the Methodist Church.—*Communicated.*

In this county, on the 8th instant, Mrs. SARAH MARSH, in the 84th year of her age, for many years a respectable member of the Baptist Church.

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. REBECCA M. WINGATE, aged 54, relict of Jesse Wingate, Esq. Mrs. Wingate was a lady of intelligent mind and pleasing manners; and in all the relations of life fulfilled her duties with exemplary fidelity and perseverance.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED up to January 20, Brigs New Hanover from New York, George from Guadaloupe, Pamelia from Charleston, Empress from St. Thomas, Atlantic, Columbia from Thomastown. Schooners Denny McCobb from New York, Hibernia from St. Domingo, Select from New York, Hannah & Elizabeth from Thomastown, Rapid from Hampton, Caroline from Boston.

CLEARED, Brigs Asaph for Mariegolante, Deux Amis for Guadaloupe, Susan for Porto Rico, George for Martinique, Dunlap for St. Barts, Rubicon for N. York, John for Martinique. Schooners Splendid for Matanzas, Dollar for Porto Rico.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 40. Bagging yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $3 a 4, —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 90 a $1. Lard, 6. Lead, 7 a 7½. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7 a 7¼, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 25 a 28. Wheat, new 65 a 70.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

THE Subscribers offer for sale low for cash or country produce, the following articles, which comprise as general an assortment as can be found in this market, viz.

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } WINES,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Fayetteville, January 28, 1830. 60tf.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28. 1830. 60-13w

To Rent.

WILL be rented, those commodious dwelling Houses and out Houses, belonging to the Estate of Duncan McLeran, deceased, the one situate on the corner of Dick and Potts Streets, formerly occupied as a residence by Dr. Cameron, the other situate near the top of Hay Mount, adjoining the residence of Mr. James Beggs.

Application may be made to the Subscriber on or before the 15th of February next, when. (if not previously rented) they will be rented at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville.

W. F. STRANGE, *C & M E.*

January 26, 1830. 60-3w.

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage. had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county Jan. 16—60tf

Entertainment.

The Subscriber having rented the establishment in this place formerly kept as a House of Entertainment by Mrs Catharine McNeill, begs leave to inform the public generally, and particularly those persons who have heretofore given a preference to her House, that no pains will be spared in providing for and serving such as may be pleased to favor him with their calls; and having associated with him in business, Mr. L. Sheridan, whose exertions to give permanency and character to his own establishment in Elizabethtown, have afforded general satisfaction, he indulges a hope that similar success will crown our joint endeavours in this instance, and that we may be permitted to share in the public patronage.

J. F. BARNES & CO.

Lumberton, 23d January 1830. 60-2t.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.
Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.

☞Take Notice.

WHEREAS, persons owning lands on the banks of the Cape Fear River do frequently, and contrary to law, fall timber into the said river, and thereby obstruct the navigation, and involve the Cape Fear Navigation Company in considerable expense in removing the same—Therefore, this is to give notice, that from and after this time, the said Company are determined to prosecute to the uttermost extent of the law, all persons so offending; and a reward of Five Dollars will be paid, on conviction, to any person giving information of the same to the Subscriber. By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*
December 17, 1829. 54-2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

EQUITY SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the suit wherein David Smith (Haymount), is complainant, and the Widow and Heirs at Law of Wm. W. Ballard, dec'd, are Defendants, I will on Monday the 1st day of February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., expose for sale at Public Auction,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

situate on Hay Mount, where the said Ballard formerly lived, and containing one half acre of Land.

At the same time and place, in pursuance of said Decree, I will sell a negro slave named Sylvania, and her issue.

A credit of six months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved securities.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*
December 20, 1829.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner & Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following Articles, viz.

Boxes bunch Raisins,	Hyson Tea $1 pr. lb.
Drums Figs,	Maccaboy Snuff,
Soft shell Almonds,	Scotch do.
Scotch Barley,	Butter Crackers,
Goshen Cheese,	Jameison's water do.
Gunpowder Tea,	&c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14. 58.3t.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year the week or the day And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville. Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 1st day of March next, I will sell at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following *TRACTS OF LAND*, lying in the Districts of Lock's Creek, Flea Hill, Willis Creek, Rockfish, and 71st District, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1828, together with all costs and charges, viz:

Lock's Creek District.

148 acres on Sandy creek, listed by David Horne, tax due,	$0 88
200 on do. by Abraham Leaden,	83
490 joining Autery and others, 300 manor plantation, 200 on Cape Fear joining McAlister, listed by Henry Nunnery,	13 17
50 on Burkhorn, by Merida Odum,	1 30
410 on do by Malcom Purcell,	1 00

Flea Hill District.

1007 on Horsepen branch and 44 joining D. McNeill, by John Carouth,	1 23
200 on do. do. by John Davis	1 36
575 on Great & Little creek, by Jas Geddie	1 69
199 on Flat Swamp, by Bryant Guy,	76
100 joining Henry Elliott, by Ezekiel King,	2 75
128 joining Matthew King, by Jos. N. King,	2 34
840 on Bain's Marsh, by Alex'r McPhail,	3 40
460 joining Carouth, by do do. for the heirs of John McPhail,	87
266 joining H. Griffin, by Mary McCorquedale	1 01
175 on Black River, by John McKethen,	33
75 Swamp, by John Norman,	71
100 on Mingo joining Trapwell, by John Pope,	79
18 joining Henry Elliott, by Joshua Taylor,	81
50 joining Gardner and others, unlisted, the estate of John McKay,	57

Willis Creek District.

143 on Cape Fear, by Daniel Butler,	4 08
300 west side C. F. Gray's crk, by Wm Brantly	76
209 joining D. Thames, by Jas. Chapman,	4 06
222 on Dunn's Creek, and 1 unimproved Lot, Fayetteville, Cool Spring, by B. Chapman,	7 50
195 joining Thames, by Wm. Jordan,	74
156 east side Cape Fear, by Thos. Taylor,	3 28

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By A. BLACK, D. S.

Rockfish District.

330 Rockfish & Gillis branch, by Dunc Black,	3 65
200 Rockfish, by Nancy Campbell,	76
200 ditto. by William Carman,	76
270 ditto. & Jumping gully, 100 on falls Rockfish, 3000 on big and little Rockfish, 180 Rockfish Mills, due for 1827 and 1828, by Thomas Davis,	28 76
100 Little Rockfish, by Thomas Davis for the estate of Wilkinson,	19
150 Broad branch, by Duncan Mac Arthur,	57
45 Camden road, by Elizabeth Newberry,	25
1462½ Beaver creek, by Malcom McPherson,	7 12
90 Sandy Run, by William Simmons,	94
500 joining the Ellison survey, by Samuel and Alexander Williams,	2 53
81 Espie's creek, by Jno. Mac Neill,	89

Seventy-First District.

3800 Beaver creek, by D. Kay,	7 56

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By D. GILLIS, D. S.
December 31, 1829. 56ts.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Cask Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.
October 14, 1829. tf

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.
Fayetteville, December 3.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
October 8. 44tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
January 14.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, holden in Fayetteville, on the 21st day of November last, (pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders of said Company, passed at their last annual meeting) it was Resolved, that a Dividend of two per cent. on the original capital stock, and on the amount expended by the Board of Internal Improvements, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at my Office in Fayetteville, on the first day of February next.

JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.
December 14, 1829. 54t1F.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives,
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c
Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.
October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Coppers,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition. 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Feddies and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 18.9.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829—12-tf

For Sale,

40 Kegs FF Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50tf

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown

New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 5 o'clock in the morning. for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Barnard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office. No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.